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CASTRATING
AND DOCKING
LAMBS



THE LARGEST PART of the returns from farm flocks is derived from the sale of lambs.

In order that this source of income may be as large as possible, it is necessary to have the lambs in the best possible marketable condition.

Ram lambs and undocked lambs are discriminated against on the market because they are less well developed and lack a uniform and attractive appearance.

It is impossible to obtain as large gains or as good condition on lambs that have not been castrated.

This bulletin discusses how the operations of castration and docking may be done safely and effectively on the farm.

CASTRATING AND DOCKING LAMBS

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ESSENTIALS IN THE PRODUCTION OF A GOOD LAMB CARCASS

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY depends for a large part of its returns upon the lambs produced from the flock. The meat side of the industry is of great importance and bears a direct relation to the profits from the flock. Three essentials are necessary to produce a desirable lamb carcass: (1) Good breeding, (2) proper feeding, and (3) castration and docking of the lamb. The most desirable and thus the most profitable lamb carcass can not be produced from a lamb which has not been docked and castrated.

Agencies interested in the sheep business are making an effort to teach the American public to eat more lamb and mutton. If this effort is to be a marked success, the lambs must be properly bred and fed, and the carcass must be of a desirable character. Although beef, pork, and lamb sell at somewhat similar prices, an increased consumption of lamb is dependent upon a supply that is at least as good in quality as the other meats.

The farmer does not market his bull calves as bulls, nor his boar pigs as boars. Why, therefore, should he market his male lambs as ram lambs rather than as wethers? The correction of this neglect by docking and castrating the lambs is vital, and upon a more general observance of the practice in the farm flocks hinge the real profits and more general success. If the industry is to be made to yield satisfactory returns, the docking of lambs and the castration of males not intended for breeding purposes should be attended to without fail at the proper time.

LARGE PROPORTION OF FARM LAMBS NOT DOCKED OR CASTRATED

It is conservatively estimated that about three-quarters of the native lambs—those marketed from farm flocks—which reach the

¹ Mr. Bedell resigned in October, 1920.

markets come undocked and uncastrated. The remark, "What a trashy lot of natives," is often heard in the sheep houses of the leading markets. This is because lambs, uncastrated, undocked, some fat and some lean, and showing no uniformity in weight, quality, or condition, come to market from the farm States. The weight of such lambs commonly varies from 40 to 100 pounds.

On the other hand, the custom of docking all lambs and castrating the males is almost universal in the range flocks, and to this practice, in large measure, may be attributed the fact that lambs produced on our western ranges outsell native or farm-raised lambs at the market on the average from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds. It is true that uniformity in breeding is a factor in favor of the western lambs. It is certain, however, that had the flockmaster of the West not found castration and docking of lambs highly profitable these operations would not be so commonly practiced in that great lamb-producing region.

ADVANTANGES OF CASTRATION AND DOCKING

DISCRIMINATION IN MARKETS

The severe discrimination shown by buyers against heavy ram lambs and the harmful influence on demand accruing from the slaughter of such great quantities of stock that can not make a satisfactory food product seem to be not fully realized. Certainly more vigorous efforts to improve the situation on the part of those directly interested in the welfare of the sheep industry should be made. Big, coarse, ram lambs produce inferior meat, as do the thousands of thin, untrimmed, cull, native lambs that have to be slaughtered because the feeder will not buy them. It is not surprising that the consumer balks at purchasing such meat and forms a prejudice against it. With our markets flooded with low-grade lambs, the average consumer who is an unskilled judge of meat has little chance of escaping frequent disappointment in purchasing lamb and instinctively turns to other meats in which he feels he has more chance of getting good quality.

In the summer and fall the larger livestock markets of the Middle West receive large supplies of native lambs. During that period the discrimination against ram lambs, especially those carrying weight, is usually very marked. Packer buyers frequently demand the throwing out of heavy ram lambs from loads, buying the bulk of such stock at from \$4 to \$5 a hundredweight below the price paid for the top end of the load, or when they buy unsorted lots they make the price sufficiently low to allow for the presence of the less desirable ram lambs.

Farmers and shippers sometimes state that they receive as much for their bucky lambs as they do for their ewe or wether lambs. That is not really the case. Often at the central market, the salesmen, when busy, do not sort out the bucky lambs from a shipment and sell them separately, but their presence in the load is taken into account and a lower price is the result. Thus the ewe and wether lambs have to bring up the average price of the sale, and the farmer or shipper loses because he has failed to dock and castrate. Thou-

sands of heavy ram lambs have sold at from \$10 to \$12 on a market absorbing the general run of fat, handy-weight, native lambs at from \$14 to \$15, while the occasional straight load of well-conditioned ewe and wether native lambs have commanded premiums of from 25 to 75 cents per hundredweight over the highest sales of fat and handy but bucky lambs recorded on the same day's market. (Fig. 1.)

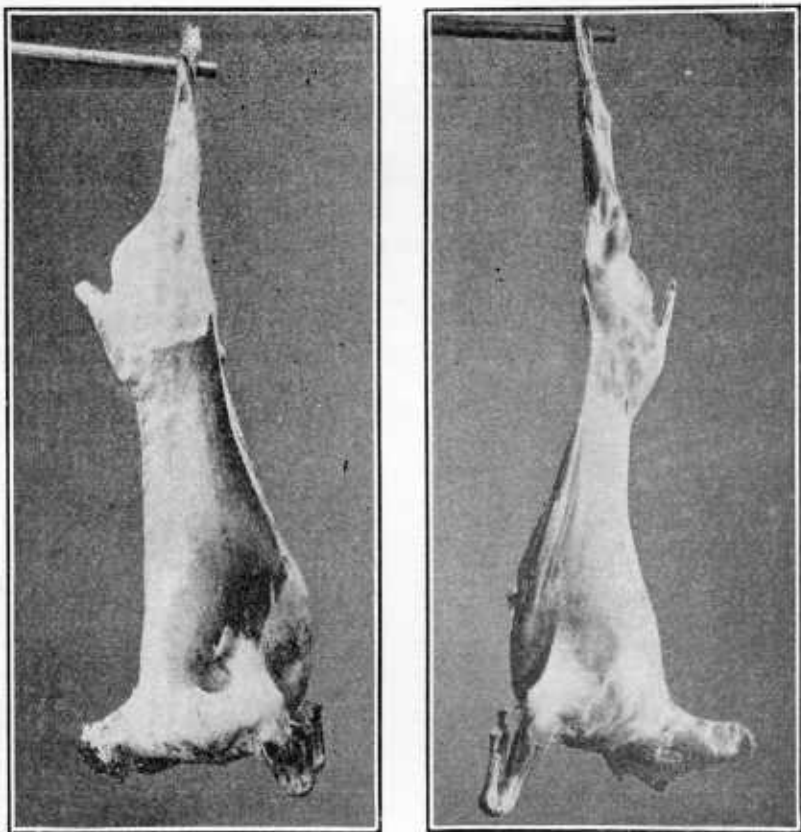


FIGURE 1.—Which carcass do you prefer?

Wether carcass, smooth in the shoulder, short in neck, deep and thick over loin and in the leg, well finished and uniformly covered

Bucky carcass, coarse in neck and shoulders, light in loin and leg, lacks covering and proper finish

Buyers assert that the finished load of native ewe and wether lambs that are comparatively uniform in weight and quality is intrinsically worth the premium such stock commands over loads of bucky stuff or heavy ram lambs. This assertion is well substantiated by the avidity with which they search out the first-named kind and by their frequent neglect of the bucky lots, even at the price discounts.

DOCKED AND CASTRATED LAMBS SELL ALSO AS FEEDERS

Besides the added value for slaughter of ewe and wether lambs over the bucky kinds, the producer who docks and castrates his lambs has a product that, if not in good killing condition, invites competition from feeder buyers, consequently increasing the sale value. This competition is entirely lacking in the case of ram lambs. Another important reason for the castration of male lambs is found in the fact that better weight gains are assured than when such lambs



FIGURE 2.—Cutting off end of scrotum

are permitted to mature to the age of 5 or 6 months as rams. Every experienced lamb feeder recognizes the fact that the more quiet his lambs are kept the bigger the gains they make. The presence of even a few ram lambs causes restlessness in an entire flock, since the rams not only keep their own flesh down but also that of the other animals of the flock.

A LOAD THAT SOLD AT A PREMIUM

Some time ago, a well-known packer in Chicago received a load of ewe and wether native lambs direct from Louisville, where the stock was purchased at \$18.50 per hundredweight. At that time \$17 was considered practically the top of the market for "good"

lambs, as the trade usually considers them, while "seconds" were selling at \$13 and "thirds" down to \$10. This load of lambs although costing on foot more per hundredweight than any native lambs were bringing in Chicago at that time, and far more than the general top at Louisville, was pronounced by the buyer as being as well worth the money as any lambs his house had slaughtered for some time. He attributed this to the fact that the lambs were docked and castrated, and were uniform and well finished.



FIGURE 3.—Testicles exposed

The discrimination made by packer buyers against bucky, undocked, uncastrated lambs is only justice to the lamb producers who practice docking and castration. By thus placing a premium on the right kind of lambs, in proper market conditions, a service is being rendered to the sheep industry as a whole. It is to be hoped that country buyers, as well as packer buyers, and all branches of the trade will continue to emphasize this fact by notifying their shippers in making returns to them on their consignments. Such a step would be educative and would help to reduce the failure to dock and castrate native lambs.



FIGURE 4.—Pulling out testicles with adhering cords



FIGURE 5.—Applying an antiseptic

CASTRATION

BENEFITS OF CASTRATION

Substantial benefits arise from the early castration of lambs. First, they make more weight at an earlier age—castrated lambs are more quiet, and so make better gains. Second, they are more easily man-



FIGURE 6.—Docking with hot chisel

aged—both sexes may run together at all times without danger that the females will be bred. Third, early castration results in the production of a better carcass, as it prevents undue development of the head, neck, and front quarters. Buyers severely discount uncastrated lambs to an extent ranging from \$2 to \$5 per hundred pounds in comparison with castrated and docked lambs of the same age.

METHOD OF OPERATION

Castration is not dangerous if a little care is taken. It can be performed by any careful person who will follow directions. Lambs should be castrated when they are from 7 to 10 days old. Choose a bright day; do not castrate lambs on a damp, chilly, or rainy day. Select from the flock all lambs that are to be castrated and fence them off so they can be caught without undue excitement. Never worry or chase lambs before performing the operation. Provide a clean stall or pen for them to go back to after the operation is performed. The operator's hands must be clean and the knife disinfected.



FIGURE 7.—Equipment for docking with heated irons

The lamb should be held against the body, as shown in Figure 2. Cut off one-third of the lower end of the scrotum, or bag, so as to permit drainage. Then expose the testicles, as shown in Figure 3, and with the left hand force them out, holding them in this position by a firm grip between the thumb and fingers, which are held close to the abdomen of the lamb. Next, grasp the testicles firmly between the thumb and fingers of the right hand, as in Figure 4, and draw them out with the adhering cords. The work should be done quickly but not roughly, and the testicles and adhering cords should be drawn out with a steady pull. The wound should then be washed with a good antiseptic, such as a weak carbolic solution, or a creolin or lysol preparation, as shown in Figure 5.

When lambs are older than 3 weeks before the operation is performed, the cords should not be pulled out but should be scraped off with a knife back of the testicle. The scraping is done to prevent excessive bleeding.

Lambs should be kept quiet after they have been castrated. It is best to perform the operation in the morning, so that they can be watched during the day and attention given any that become too weak from loss of blood.



FIGURE 8.—Lamb in position to dock with heated irons

DOCKING

BENEFITS OF DOCKING

If care is used, lambs can be docked at the same time they are castrated. If both operations are performed at the same time, labor is saved, as the lambs will have to be caught only once. It should be a uniform practice to dock when the lambs are from 7 to 14 days old.

The lamb's tail renders no substantial benefit to the animal. On the contrary, its presence is injurious because of the filth that ac-

cumulates around and beneath it. Moreover, lambs are more attractive, and they look deeper in the leg and twist if the tail is docked. Females with full-length tails are likely to fail to breed.

Usually the best way to dock a lamb is with the hot docking chisel. (Fig. 6.) For best results the chisel should be heated only to a cherry-red color, as lambs bleed when the chisel is too hot.

Other methods of performing this operation are the use of docking irons (figs. 7, 8, and 9) or of a sharp knife.

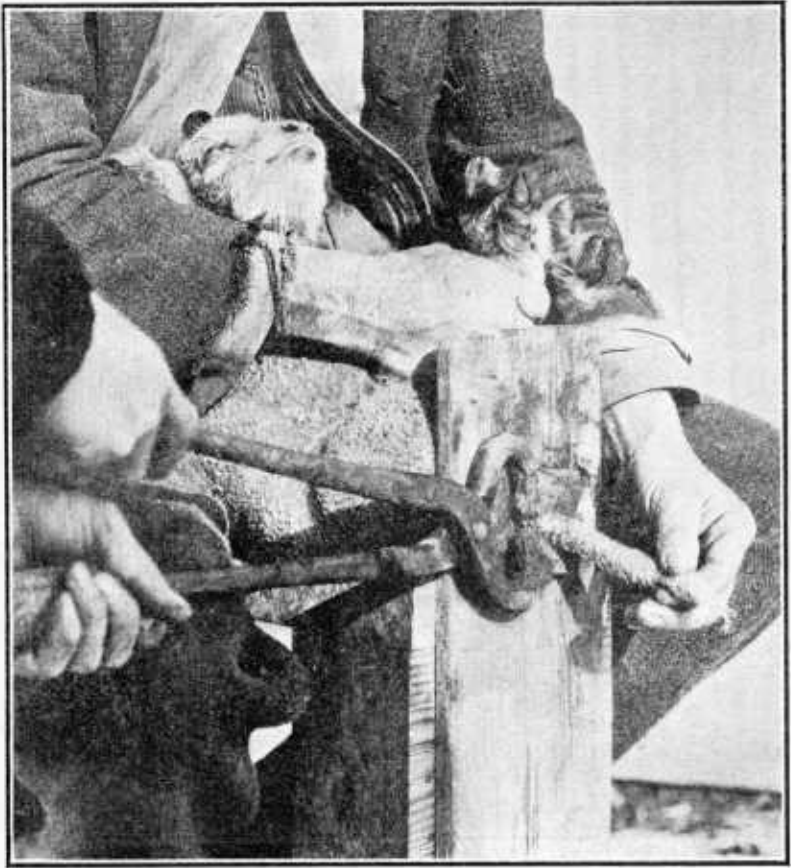


FIGURE 9.—Docking with heated irons

When hot docking pincers or docking chisels are properly used, no danger need be feared from loss of blood. Old sheep can be docked successfully in this way. The pincers should be heated to a cherry-red heat, not hotter, and the tail seared off at 1 to 1½ inches from the body. (Fig. 9.) The wound will be seared over and no blood lost. When the irons are used at proper temperature the wound will heal satisfactorily, but probably not so quickly as when the knife is used. The wound is also sterilized and needs no further attention except in warm weather, when some standard preparation

for repelling flies should be used. When the lambs are in a pen near at hand, with one man to catch them and another to hold them, from 9 to 12 lambs can be docked without heating the irons again. The lambs should be watched for a few days to see that they are recovering from the operation satisfactorily.

When docking with the knife, the operator, by feeling on the inside of the tail, first locates the joint to be cut, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the body. He should then push the skin on the tail back toward the body of the lamb so as to leave some surplus skin to grow over the stub. The cut should be made quickly from the underside of the tail toward the top or woolly side. If a lamb should bleed too much a piece of cord may be tied very tightly on the stub of the tail close to the body, to stop the bleeding, but the cord must be removed in a few hours or the tail will slough off.

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December 16, 1929

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